Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post
AND BULLETIN;
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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

ADDRESS TO LOVE.

"And now abideth faith, hope, charity—but the greatest of these is charity."—St. Paul.

Love! O pure heavenly spirit! source bless'd!
How shall I sing of thee? For worthy thou,
Most spirit, art! As are the theme, the touch
Of every lyre, should be to higher pitch
Inspire: daughter of heav'n! essence of bliss,
Of every joy the swell the glowing bosom!
That cause the golden harp, the source of fire
Of every mind and angel's seat, around
The burning throne of God! Celestial flame!
Inspire my song! my theme, my heart, my soul!

Bright shining flame, the emanative power
Of God! O, could the mind, the nerve impart
With the full bosom of fair and holy, to sway
The glowing pen, and give to theme its fire!
The brilliant air of heaven. What, then, would reign
But heaven here? Aye, what but heaven, when thou
Didst dwell in the heart? Where is there room
To think a holy sire their first repast?
Creation all! Ye shining worlds, for through
Immensity! Ye living souls, for thou
Of ether spheres, that throng those starry shores!
All ye that live, and all ye that shall live!
Deine! but bask in her ethereal beams.
And all to higher bent!
High shall ye soar! Give me that joy
They cheering presence yields! Be thou my tube,
Meander! Thou my source of heav'nly fire!
While sighing through the thorny maze of life,
Unto my heart it flows, opens that heart,
And round the shoulders, calms, sweetest rest
Of earth, that deign to bless my pilgrimage.
Wave thou thy sunny bands! JUVENIS.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE PRAIRIES.

The great State of Missouri is 272 miles in length, from the Iowa boundary north, and east west by the Territory of Missouri, a region yet but partially inhabited, east and north-east by the Mississippi, which separates it from Kentucky and Tennessee. The territory of Arkansas bounds it before described on the south. Missouri, formed by a decision of Congress, Missouri was admitted into the Union as a slave state, and a considerable tide of emigration by persons holding slaves immediately set towards it, it has by no means increased in population as rapidly as its neighbors. The census of 1830, gave a population of 110,095 whites, and 24,238 slaves making a total considerably less than that of Pennsylvania. But the attractions of the country to emigrant large number of people are great, and she will soon rank high in the list of states.

A portion of the southern part is swampy, full of ague, and in some parts subject to inundations; but beyond this southern belt, the face of the country is a bold line of fertile prairie land, extending to the Osage river and its tributaries. Still further on it is broken and hilly, till we enter the region of another prairie, stretching beyond the limits of the state. The alluvial tract between the Missouri and Mississippi river is the part most thickly settled, and affords a splendid opportunity for navigable lines of steam roads. The latter are already celebrated for their excellence. These prairies occur those heavily timbered alluvion tracts for which Kentucky is so remarkable. They have a fine bold appearance, undulating and expressing what we call in Pennsylvania, uplands. The prairies of Missouri are not level, but the land is generally level for extensions are rich enough to raise good crops without manure, except in the south-west division, there are large tracts of poor land, covered with heavy hills, and with even moving sands, as in the deserts of Arabia, though not to the same extent. In fact this state has extensive tracts of barren land, as well as the most inferior.

One of the chief exports of Missouri consists of its lead ore, which supplies mainly the great consumption of the Atlantic cities, and the inland lead pasts. It is dug in various sections, and probably also in the whole line of the Ozark or Missouri mountains, near Rock River, quite across the Missouri. Discoveries of new places for this valuable ore are constantly making, and but the principal seats for digging are included in an extent of country by thirty-five miles in length, seventy south-west of St. Louis, would be the centre of the whole. From this the principal lead is wagoned to the nearest points of the river for export to New Orleans, Pittsburgh, &c. The value is considerable. From this the principal taxes partake of the gambling lazy character of most mining districts; generally in excess of the worst forms prevail; drink is the never failing resource after working and as they are of a most uncertain, since life, sometimes attacked by savages, and frequent in case of a successful mine, they acquire a recklessness of character which it would be vain to imagine than describe.

The country which digging for lead ore has made presents a spectacle we have never seen elsewhere. Old ore diggings, heaps of dug earth and the accompaniments of melting, point out deserted places of labor, and ruined cabins, while the excavations are like the craters of a volcano. Nothing can be more singular. Such views have been struck, the 6 having been always found to be connected and with the appearance of having been transported by some convulsion. These massive found in every degree of dip to the horizon, from being exposed almost on the surface to twenty feet in depth. The ore is found in single lumps, and in the masses, a single one of ten or *two inches* will dig a ton of lead. The time to dig and delve for a week without getting a single pound. Without any guidance to the miner to guide, they depend upon the discovery of a lump at random, while some from experience go to work with some certainty of success. Large sums the miners were driven in by luck thank, and lead is now carried in this way to market at a high price. Some years, more than 3,500,000 pounds have been smelted, and the occasion rise to more than a thousand men. The *ore or galena* yields from 70 to 80 per cent. during the process of melting, steam, and cattle are employed in the operation.

Some have attempted to make what is red lead and minor lead on the mines, with success, the operation of the former requiring considerable skill, and the latter, which can only be obtained in sufficient quantities in the Natural shot towers have been established on the high land on the river above St. Louis, from which the melted lead is precipitated in a stream of water at the bottom of artificial towers. The mining country is salubrious, with fine air and limpid waters. As a support of lead mines might be had to supply the world. One hundred years hence may be the time for working the lead ore in this region, and instances occur of new hands reaping a good harvest from the ores that for want of skill had been carelessly left.

The Rocky mountains, being a continuation of the mineral mountains of Mexico, in all probability will prove equally rich in the precious metals. Gold dust is said to be mingled with sand of the Missouri. Fossil coal exists in large masses or veins, and must hereafter be of vast importance. Iron ore is abundant all over the state, and copper, zinc, antimony and cobalt, are dug out with the lead ore; common salt, marl, black lead, plumbago, jasper, chalcedony and pumice stone are found in various parts of the state. Fine stone, and red ores of mercury have been detected, but this rests on assertion only. Blue clay, and several shades of quality abound, and Missouri certainly possesses a mine of wealth in her mineral resources, which time will develope, and systematic labour must enormously enhance.

The climate may be said to be intermediate between that of New York and Louisiana, and the changes are great and sudden. The transitions are so rapid, as to have an unfavourable effect on the constitution, but in return the country is always exempt from those damp, and piercing winter north-easters, that prevail on the coast. Winter sets in about Christmas, and the cold is so severe as to bridge the mighty Missouri frequently for weeks. Snow seldom falls more than six inches deep, and does not lay long. The summer, as with us, is intensely warm; but the evenings and the early morning are tempered—a great number of birds passing were cold, and one or two days of heat is always went down with them. Few people perished, as they find them in log-cabins, but the thriving country was desolated. The sheds were rifle of a thousand, and the traveller who has wandered in reading books, that any body would live in the vicinity of Vesuvius, may here see a practical illustration of the force of lava.

St. Charles, twenty miles above the mouth of the Missouri, is a pleasant village of 1,500 inhabitants, and is the seat of justice for the county; there are fine farms in the vicinity, and they are covered with houses of a much better description; then succeeding generation of a deeper red, which are followed by villas and a fine suburban whole course of a golden zone.

The river it is supposed would flourish admirably here, from the temperature of the climate and the lightness of the soil, but more than all from the dryness of the atmosphere, which is not so down as in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. All the fruits of the same latitude flourish here, and thrive in an uncommon degree, the apple attaining its utmost development and perfection. Peach trees are broken down with the weight of their fruit. Barley yields a prodigious crop, the melon is common as the weeds, and the unprofessionally for among the best of the middle climates for the silk worm.

The Buffalos and Elk have been driven beyond the boundaries of the state, but one of the most exquisite deliciacies for the table, the Buffalo tongue, will be bought cheap in the St. Louis to which it is brought cured from the country. Here, the continent of the wild turkey, which from 15 or 20 are no uncommon sight even in the vicinity of populous villages. This state also boasts the greater advantages than any of their neighbours. The village is easy, and a great portion of the land at the disposal of the state will be used for fencing materials will require attention to begin. Black, and stone houses are rapidly taking the place of the log cabin, so generally met with ten years ago.

The Missouri, from which the state takes its name, is probably one of our most interesting rivers, being clearly the largest tributary stream on the globe. Many think it ought to have been considered the main river, and to have borne its own name to the sea; but it is objected that the Missouri is the longest, in the grand work of conformation, to be secondary to the Mississippi, and to have been the principal in the general direction of that river, joining it nearly at right angles. The Missouri has a course of nearly 300 miles in this state, and the remainder in the great Territory of the same name. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, near the head waters of it and the Columbia river, emptying into the Pacific, and is navigable for many miles above its drink may be had from the spring sources of the Missouri, and the Columbia, as far as the according to Lewis and Clarke, to whom we are indebted for the first accurate description of the lodge of this vast interior of America, and to whom we refer for accurate accounts of its grand, its sublime and its awful scenery, and the singular country through which it runs, as well as for descriptions of the Indian tribes by which it is and which our brief limits exclude here.

In the state of Missouri, therefore, there occurred seasons of extraordinary mortality, produced by the ague, and the bilious fevers which accompany it, but the country has not yet reached the extent of its literary fame: but in all these, if there is not real virtue, there is no real value. It is the country of the future, and it will be seen and I hold him to be unworthy of respect who is not willing to sacrifice his present ease, to the progress upon him the stamp of greatness—if his mind be not capable of looking to the future with pleasure, so much more contemptible is he, if he be destitute of moral principle.

What assimilates man to the beings of a purer world? In what respect is he? A little lower than the angels. Is it in his intellectual powers? Is it in his precedence and ascendancy in the scale of being? Is it in his capacity to say, "I am the master of the earth and the animals that inhabit it?" Is it in the care and turmoil of life? No! far from it; it is in the principle of love implanted in his breast. It is the voice which covers his heart with poison and gnawing corrosives, which besmirks his countenance with the ashes of despair. This is the reason has lost his virtue, then—and then alone, he is the most miserable of beings. He is destitute—by what authority does he invoke our aid? Is he destitute of our love? Is he a stranger? Then I claim his kin to the commiseration and assistance of the heart-rent soul, which has nothing to assist him—we may take him by the hand and support his tottering frame, but he deserves the pity of the humane only. He is not for him in the human family is dissolved: the claim which he has upon our sympathies is extinguished by his fellow creatures, when their conduct is honorable and virtuous. Compassion for the fallen and degraded should be abhorred and despised. Administer to the necessities of you please, but withhold from the object your love—you discharge no duty. When a man voluntarily divests himself of the principles of humanity, and degrades himself, we are to be governed then by no law but that of self-preservation. Their sole claim upon a worm.

Such are what may be a man's talents—what his worth—what his achievements, if he has no virtue to secure his praise, and love.

Upon these broad principles, sanctioned alike by the laws of our nature, and by the dictates of revelation, I would ask the reader, whether he shall be supported by the conviction of every candid reader, I say, that he should not, and must exert his might in the cause of virtue—who does not love it, and who, destitute of its influence, is content with his situation in life, and his social obligations, and who regards not the welfare of his country, and the moral welfare of the whole human family, is a foe to his race, and as such should be considered and treated.

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Upon these broad principles,

Phillpotts, the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to meet him at Manchester or Liverpool, to maintain a charge advanced by his Lordship in the House of Lords, when speaking on the subject of the present Irish system of National Education. The offensive expression, which it is Mr. Maguire's object to refute, the following opinion advanced:—"That no Protestant child can be present at the mass without witnessing idolatry."

At the fashionable balls this season, says a London paper, the floors are waxed, instead of being *chalked*, as heretofore. At one of these assemblies, a young lady, to the great dismay of herself and her partner, found she had lost her shoe, which, after a search, was found sticking to the floor.

A London paper says that Lord Fife has lately come into possession of a fortune of between £200,000 and £300,000, which was bequeathed to him by a gentleman who had been a schoolfellow of his, and who died recently at Rotherhithe. The Earl has been giving various parties in consequence at Rotherhithe, and was making preparations for a dinner on a grand scale to the inhabitants, previous to his taking up his residence among them. No man was better qualified to enjoy such an access of good fortune than the Earl, for he has tasted the bitterness of poverty and degradation in their worst forms.

A Powerful Orator.—An English paper states that a reporter in the British House of Commons, had the curiosity to *time* the number of thumps, which were inflicted on the table, by Mr. Atwood, a debater of the *sledge-hammer* school, and it was found that this *able* orator made *two hundred* capital *hits* in a quarter of an hour! It is computed that he must have struck the table not less than *three thousand times* in the course of his speech.

Extraordinary Story.—What the religious principles of Mr. Donaldson were, I never knew, but I am sure he had too manly a mind to give way to superstition. The following circumstance, however, he told me as a fact in which he placed full confidence, on account of the gentleman who related it. The latter was a particular friend of his, and a member of Parliament. In order to attend the House of Commons, he had taken apartments in St. Anne's Church Yard, Westminster. On the evening when he took possession, he was struck with something that appeared to him mysterious in the manner of the maid servant, who looked like a man disguised; and he felt a very unpleasant emotion. This feeling was strengthened by a similar deportment in the mistress of the house, who soon after entered his room, and asked him if he wanted any thing before he retired to rest; disliking her manner, he soon dismissed her, and went to bed; but the disagreeable impression made on his mind by the maid and mistress, kept him long awake; at length, however, he fell asleep. During his sleep he dreamed that the corpse of a gentleman, who had been murdered, was deposited in the cellar of the house. This dream, co-operating with the unfavorable, or rather repulsive countenances and demeanor of the two women, precluded all hopes of renewed sleep, and it being the summer season, he arose about five o'clock in the morning, took his hat, and resolved to quit a house of such alarm and terror. To his surprise, as he was leaving it, he met the mistress in the entry, dressed, as if she had never gone to bed. She seemed to be much agitated, and inquired his reason for wishing to go out early in the morning. He hesitated a moment with increased alarm, and then told her that he expected a friend, who was to arrive by a stage in Bishopsgate street, and that he was going to meet him. He was suffered to go out of the house, and when revived by the open air, he felt, as he afterwards declared, as if relieved from impending destruction. He stated that in a few hours after, he returned with a friend to whom he had told his dream, and the impression made on him by the maid and mistress; he, however, only laughed at him for his superstitious terrors, but on entering the house, they all descended to the cellar, and actually found a corpse in the state which the gentleman's dream had represented.—*London Paper.*

Wonderful Invention.—A watchmaker of the name of Baschmann, living at Eisenberg, not far from Altenburg in Saxony, has contrived a piece of machinery, which, without the assistance of steam, has been found strong enough to move a heavily laden wagon, placed in a fresh ploughed field, with the greatest ease, although sixteen horses could not stir it. The machine may be easily handled, and the vehicle moved by it most safely managed. The inventor has been offered 200,000 dollars for the secret, but as he had obtained patents from all the principal German Governments, he has refused all offers.

The London Lancet says, "We have heard it remarked by not less than 20 respectable individuals, residing in this metropolis and its suburbs, that an odour of a very peculiar description prevailed over a large surface of London, on, we believe, the 10th April, just at the period when the influenza was at its height. We mention this circumstance on the report of others, having ourselves not been cognizant of such a phenomenon.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers, says the London New Monthly Magazine, occupy the position in society that the priests formerly did; people advise with them, confess to them, and look up to them for protection. They give information on all subjects; they moralize, legislate, censure and direct. With them we begin the day—with them we end it.—We talk out of them, think of them, and when they are delayed, hunger for them.—The press is all pervading; it begins with supplying us with a house or a servant; it goes on to teach us how to live and make laws; it brings intelligence from every quarter of the globe, and appears to know more of what is passing under our very noses than we ourselves do. Does any great man do wrong, is his offence beyond the reach of law, let him beware, not of the remorse of conscience, as in former times, but of the more terrible power of public opinion; let him apprehend exposure—publication! This is the torture of civilization, no transaction is too private not to be whispered into the ear of the Press; no person is too high not to be visited with its terrors. The Press is the modern Inquisition; it is the great Secret Tribunal at which heresy in social matters, whether in the lowly or the lofty, is instantly brought to trial. It has this superiority over the institution of Loyola, that though its decisions are taken in private, they are publicly declared, and if erroneous, are liable to be proved so; not, however, without an infliction of some injury. An auto de fe, on the part of the press is a fearful thing. A man may be rescued at the stake, but the public is careless of its association, and often confounds in its memory the criminal and the prosecutor. Publicity, according to the present notions, is itself an evil, and the press has this power of infliction by its very nature.

Statistics of Paris.—From the paper of Count Chabrol, Paris contains 65 public and 124 enclosed fountains. If the city was 5 times larger than it is, the canal of L'Ourcq would furnish a supply.

The boats carrying goods upon the Seine, are supposed to be 15,000 in number.

The greatest mortality prevails in March and April, the least in August and July.

The greatest number of births is in March and January. The births of males are more numerous than those of the other sex.

The average of deaths in the hospitals are one in seven.

The number of persons drowned annually varies from 270 to 310, and half of these are suicides.

All burials are conducted by undertakers, and the expense of burying one of the lowest class of inhabitants is about $2,75. Scarcely one-fourth of the population is buried at the expense of their families or friends.

On an average every man, woman and child consumes per annum, 125 bottles of wine! and 14 bottles of brandy! besides what is drank outside the walls in the tippling shops, established there to escape the octroi. Each person consumes on the same calculation $11 worth of bread annually.

The commerce of Paris is immense. It exports of itself 80,000,000 of francs per annum. The annual profit on the watches and clocks made in Paris is 3,500,000 of francs.

Forty thousand horses are brought to and sold every year in Paris. The average value of each horse is about $35.

The annual consumption of paper is 256,000 reams.

The taxes are heavy. Mr. Cooper, the novelist, undertook at the instance of Lafayette to vindicate the cheapness of republican institutions. He found in Paris sufficient for his purpose by way of contrast. The indirect taxes are about $4,000,000, the direct about $3,500,000 per annum. Every person in Paris pays at least $22,50 cents per annum, in the shape of taxes.

The travel to and from Paris is immense. 20,000 people go and come every week by the diligences, and *malle poste*.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

We have met with a singular article in a late number of the *Journal de Smyrne*, received at the office of the Baltimore Gazette. It states that a most interesting discovery has recently been made in Moldavia, which consists in extinguishing every kind of fire or conflagration by throwing *chopped straw* upon it. The Agricultural Society of Brunn, on the 27th January last, made several experiments to test the truth of the discovery, which were attended with great success. It was found that on pouring into a fire grease, pitch, or spirits of wine, already burning in jars, and afterwards throwing chopped straw upon the whole, the fire was almost immediately extinguished. The Society also caused a large fire to be made with straw, billets of wood, faggots, paper and sheafs of wheat, and, when the whole was well kindled, the fire, was extinguished in a moment by the same means as before. It is somewhat remarkable that the chopped straw used in these experiments, so far from being consumed by fire, was found, on the contrary, almost untouched, and could be used a second time for the same purpose. A bar of iron heated red hot, and thrust into a basket filled with chopped straw, not only failed to set the straw on fire, but became sensibly cool. A last trial consisted in putting into a heap of chopped straw, [illegible] inches in depth, a bag of wheat, upon which was spread a quantity of gun-powder covered with sheets of paper, and then covering the heap with bundles of straw, which were set on fire in different places—after the straw was entirely consumed, and the ashes swept away, the chopped straw underneath was found untouched, and the bag, with the powder and paper, was withdrawn from the heap without having been in the slightest degree affected by the fire.

It is to be remarked that it is necessary to throw the chopped straw with some force upon the flames; and to [illegible] afterwards, if possible.

Speech Making.—The whole number of speeches made in the British Parliament last session, was 1776; the number of speakers 232. Lord Althorp spoke 182 times, Cobbett, 65, Hume 88, O'Connell 134.

List of Insolvents,

Who have applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Pennsylvania, to be heard on Wednesday, the 26th day of June, at the county Court House, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets.

James Brevard, waiter, Bedford street, between Seventh and Eighth and South and Shippen streets, district of Moyamensing.
Peter Davis, cordwainer, Sixth below Spruce street.
Peter Duffy, labourer, Pleasant Avenue, No. 5, between Seventh and Eighth and Lombard and Pine sts.
William Massey Chatham, Arch above Tenth street, waiter.
John Sands, labourer, Miles Town, Bristol township, Philadelphia county.
Benjamin Henderson, waiter, 2d above Spruce street.
Thomas Cline, porter, Christian above Fifth street.
John L. Deacon, cordwainer, Shakamaxon street, East Kensington.
Charles F. E. Below, jr. jeweller, Prime near Second street, Southwark.
Thomas S. Smith, blacksmith, Perry near Lombard street.
William Rice, painter and glazier, Short Court, between 11th and 12th and Race and Vine streets.
Matthew Dallas, weaver, Adam street between Sixth and Seventh, back of Fitzwater street, Moyamensing.
James Johnson, reed maker, Manayunk, county.
James Hughes, labourer, Carlton between Callowhill and Vine, and 2d and Front streets from Schuylkill.
Vance Marks, weaver, back of Callowhill and below William street from Schuylkill.
Thomas A. Fowler, hatter, Apple st. between Poplar Lane and George, and Fourth and Fifth sts. N. L.
Anthony Hergesheimer, carter, Fourth above Coates street, N. L.
Daniel Newell, cordwainer, Marlborough street, East Kensington.
Thomas Clark, labourer, Schuylkill Third and Filbert streets.
James W. Viall, house carpenter, No. 31 Cox's alley, Southwark.
Daniel H. Bannan, house carpenter, Castle street, between 10th and 11th and Race and Vine streets.
William H. Gaul, brush stock maker, No. 16 Christian street, Southwark.
Richard T. James, currier, Front above Master street, West Kensington.
Peter Doyle, labourer, Penn street, E. Kensington.
James Fyfe, weaver, Lebanon street between Ninth and Tenth and Catharine and Fitzwater streets.
John Brodnax, porter, York Road above Georges street, N. L.
Jacob Daber, labourer, Germantown, Bristol township, Philadelphia county.
Robert Goodyear, late baker, Race near Third st.
Jacob L. Moore, carter, Blockley township, county.
Lawrence Taylor, weaver, Shippen Lane, near 13th and Shippen street, district of Moyamensing.
John Delap, teacher, Tenth below Spruce street.
Joshua B. Tinker, coach maker, corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets, Penn township.
Thomas Foster, weaver, Britton street, between 12th and 13th and Shippen and Fitzwater streets.
John McCartney, labourer, Lombard between Seventh and Eighth streets.
William Jackson, labourer, back of Callowhill and between Schuylkill Second and Front streets.
Matthew Dolan, tavern keeper, corner of Penn and Pine streets.
Andrew Kyle, weaver, Shippen above Eleventh st.
William R. S. Nichols, brass founder, Christian below Second street, Southwark.
William Purnell, tailor, Front below Union street.
William Barnes, weaver, Sixth street between Fitzwater and Catharine streets, Moyamensing.
William Newcomb, labourer, Manayunk, county.
John Miller, No. 19 Stampers Alley, between Second and Third and Pine and Lombard sts. harness maker.
Thomas Coryman, stone mason, Blockley township.
Abel D. Martin, house carpenter, Catharine street, near Front street, Southwark.
Ebenezer B. Sands, stone cutter, Vine near Ninth streets, Penn township.
Charles Simler, watchman, No. — Marble Court.
James Barker, stone cutter, No. 302 south Fourth street, Southwark.
Robert W. Choat, jeweller, No. 80 north Ninth st.
William Johnson, carpenter, Old York Road, N. L.
William Johnson, painter and glazier, Manayunk.
Roswell Lewis, comb maker, Spruce below 2d st.
John Watson, cordwainer.
William Irvine, weaver, South between Ninth and Tenth streets, district of Moyamensing.
John O. Daniel, cabinet maker, No. 14 Carpenter street, Southwark.
Samuel Willong, house carpenter, Blockley township, Philadelphia county.
George Stansell, painter and glazier, Second near Master street, West Kensington.
Stephen Menzemer, baker, back of Christian and below Second street, Southwark.
Thomas Gillan, labourer, Front above Callowhill street, N. L.
Charles A. Bowman, tobacconist, Juniper nr Race st.
William W. Cobb, trader, St. John above Green st.
George W. Gifford, cordwainer, No. 20 Stampers alley.
John Lindsey, comb maker, corner Wood and Tenth streets, Penn township.
Adam Steinder, oak cooper, Brown street between Front and Second streets, N. L.
Lewis J. Willong, house carpenter, Blockley township, Philadelphia county.
William H. Brown, of the firm of Black & Brown, stone cutter, north side of Spruce below Twelfth st.
Enoch L. Colcord, No. 12 Quince street, late of No. 15 south Fifth street, lottery and exchange broker.
James G. Coe, late dry goods store keeper, No. 401 north Second street.
Robert Coe, jr. formerly dry goods store keeper, No. 427 north Second street.
George W. Heyl, accountant, Locust above 12th st.
Edward Johnson, jr. bookbinder, Spruce street, between Second and Third streets.
George R. Lentz, late paper maker and stationer, Wood street near Ninth.
Jacob J. Lownds, pencil case manufacturer, No. 137 south Front street.
James W. Marten, late grocer, Madison street between Eleventh and Twelfth.
Henry R. Carr, tailor, late of the firm of Carr and Gaskill, tailors, Walnut street.
Amos B. Winder, teacher, Ann above Vine st. N. L.
Edward Mifflin, printer, Carpenter street No. 1, Southwark.
Isaac Macklin, cordwainer, Green's Court.
Abraham Eustan, gaoler, Arch street Prison.
William Carroll, weaver, Fifth between Christian and Carpenter streets.
Hugh Dugan, weaver, Ninth below Christian street.
George Carnes, iron worker, Bakers street, N. L.
William S. Collins, sheet tin worker, south Water st.
Abraham Sherrer, boot maker, Joint alley.
John Bennet, boarding house keeper, city Philada.
Casper Miller, labourer, Germantown, county.
David Durkheim, cabinet maker, corner Lombard and Third streets.
Jared Dodd, watchman, Short court, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Race and Vine streets.
Charles Bicknell, house carpenter, Nectarine, between Green and Coates streets, Penn Township.
Samuel McCool, cordwainer, Maiden st. Kensington.
William J. French, biscuit baker, No. 556 south Front st. Southwark.
Charles Strien, carter, Greenwich street, Southwark.
Patrick Ward, labourer, Germantown, Bristol township.
Daniel Swartz, carpet weaver, 282 north 3d street.
Andrew T. Smith, attorney at law, late 115 south Fifth street, city of Philadelphia, now of Byberry township, county of Philadelphia.
Michael Gorman, carter, Carpenter and Eighth streets, Moyamensing.
George W. Morton, house carpenter, No. 199 Old York Road, Northern Liberties.
William Derrickson, waiter, St. Mary above 6th st.
Paul C. Stewart, accountant, No. 154 Wood street.
Robert Bishop, labourer, Northern Liberties.
William Rees, labourer, corner 8th and Wood sts.
Robert Johnson, late manufacturer, Wood st. N. L.
William Turner, house carpenter, Plumb street near Fourth street, Southwark.
William McCoy, stone mason, Filbert between Third and Fourth streets from Schuylkill.
Peter Cassidy, labourer, Manayunk, Philadelphia co.
Peter Willong, house carpenter, Manayunk, county.
Joseph McCulley, shoemaker, Shippen street above Third street, Southwark.
David Thompson, shoemaker, south Sixth street below Christian street.
Samuel Rhodes, labourer, Stamper's lane, district of Moyamensing.
John S. Myers, baker, Dock street above Spruce street, late of Swanson below Almond street.
William Cordes, house carpenter, Philadelphia co.
Moses D. Marshall, boatman, between Spruce and Pine from Schuylkill.
Samuel Fisher, labourer, Hickory court, Callowhill near Sixth street.
John M'Nally, dealer in dry goods, Race street.
John M'Masters, carpenter, Spring Garden.
Edward Shain, jr. merchant, Market [illegible]
James L. Dougherty, tailor, N. W. corner of High and Eighth streets, and of the late firm of J. L. & T. Dougherty, tailors, No. 39 South Front street.
James B. Wood, formerly keeper of Robinson Crusoe Hotel, now No. 100 Union street.
Joseph W. Batson, stucco worker, Market st. one door above the Western Hotel, between 8th & 9th sts.
James Dale, sail maker, Orchard street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, N. L.
Maurice Mahon, late merchant, 305 S. Front st.
Jacob A. Stanert, late merchant of Middletown, Delaware, now of Manayunk, Philadelphia county.
David Baldwin, blacksmith, Chester second door below Vine street.
Benjamin Brown, gentleman, city Philadelphia.
Leonard Shaver, Southwark.
Thomas Carroll, grocer, Southwark.
Daniel H. Carpenter, blacksmith, Apple street, between Culbert and Georges, N. L.
Thomas Williams chairmaker, Northern Liberties.
John Donnelly, Old York Road, N. Liberties.
William Edwards, labourer, city Philadelphia.
Robert F. Christy, stereotyper, Prune street.
Philip Peach, iron founder, Race below Sixth st.
Thomas Palmer, tailor, 240 Front street, N. L.
David Stuart, carver, Lombard above Fifth street.
Joseph Swanned, drover, Thirteenth street above Vine, Penn township.
John G. Tudor, tailor, Tenth and Georges street.
Samuel Milner, cordwainer, Almond st. Southwark.
George W. Peck, soap stone manufacturer, Sansom near Ninth street.
John Morton, wheelwright, corner of Garden and Wood streets, Penn township.
John Boyle, late coach smith, Eighth above Wood street, Spring Garden.
John Bingham, weaver, Lomb'd st. back of No. 252.
Thomas Carr, professor of music, No. 301 N. 6th st.
Jesse W. Newport, merchant, No. 286 N. 3d street.
John Connolly, accountant, late grocer, now residing at No. 444 Old York Road.
David L. Mayo, sea captain, late of Southwark, residence Schuylkill Eighth near Arch street.
Burtles Shoe, late paper maker and stationer, N. L.
Daniel G. Temple, late store keeper, No. 103 S. 5th st.
Thomas S. Tucker, tailor, 56 John st. Sp. Garden.
John Tinsman, innkeeper, Richmond, Philad'a co.
Harman Titus, house carpenter, Lower Dublin.
Uriah Warren, late tobacconist, No. 10 South alley.
Joshua Humphrey, 12th above Race street, house carpenter.
William Britton, Traxton's st., saddler.
Jacob Monheimer, Beaver st., Kensington, trader.
Isaac W. Stathem, 13 Sassafras alley, carpet weaver.
Gabriel Foster, Northern Liberties, cordwainer.
John Meachert, Northern Liberties, labourer.
Thomas Hunter, Northern Liberties, blacksmith.
John Boston, Jr. Northern Liberties, carter.
Charles Vogel, Callowhill near Schuylkill 5th street, innkeeper.
Charles S. Sanders, Charlotte street above Brown street, labourer.
David Glading, St. John st. bw. Coates, blacksmith.
Lewis P. Streibe, No. 9 Morgan street, baker.
Charles S. Mackenney, Maiden street, Kensington, millwright.
Peter Becker, Callowhill st., near Fairmount, waterman.
Solomon Dochely, West st., Kens'ton, reed maker.
Joseph Linn, corner Water and Chesnut sts. sealar.
John S. Palmer, No. 166 S. 10th st., book-binder.
Nathan Buchanan, 4th st. above Chesnut, hatter.
James McFarland, 21 Pearl street, cordwainer.
Leonard Jones, No. 28 Middle alley, drayman.
William Nicholson, No. 13 Carter's alley, house carpenter.
Thomas Preston, corner 10th and Wood sts., oak-cooper.
George Goods, No. 123 New Market street, N. L., biscuit baker.
David Perkinpine, Front street above Otter, Kensington, skin dresser.
Peter Class, No. 29 Cherry st., copperplate printer.
Jacob Ludwig, John st. above Coates, oak-cooper.
J. K. Wharton, 127 N. 11th st., house carpenter.
Jesse Marriner, Callowhill st., boat-builder.
Richard M. Kurtz, 9th below Lombard street, copperplate printer.
William Hall, 11th below Pine street, gentleman.
Peter Masterson, 3d near George st., N. L., weaver.
Nathaniel Walton, No. 50 Chester st., late farmer.
Nathaniel Gates, No. 23 Beck st., carpenter.
David Repsher, Sheaff's alley, labourer.
William Johnson, 14 Gaskill st., shipping-master.
Saml. Dungworth, corner Shippen and Crabb streets, grinder.
John Kennington, cr. Shippen and Crabbets., cutler.
Andrew M'Clain, Front street, opposite the Navy Yard, cordwainer.
Charles Williamson, 3d bw. Plumb st., carpenter.
John Ashton, Jr. No. 61 Locust st., tailor.
George Comly, 12 Juliann street, accountant.
Isaac Wester, No. 234 Pine st., boot cleaner.
John Liedy, cr. 4th and Coates sts., N. L., M. D.
Joel Erwin, No. 154 Coates st., teacher.
Peter Murray, county of Philadelphia, labourer.
James Middleton, Henderson's court, carpenter.
Benedict Goff, Gray's Ferry road, below South st., labourer.
Jonathan Campbell, 311 S. 9th st., house carpenter.
Edward Smith, Ridge-road, above Green st., stone mason.
David Boyd, Front street below South, labourer.
Henry K. Prowett, 9th st. above Race, book binder.
William Coyle, No. 49 north 8th street, painter.
Saml. J. Williams, Lilly alley, N. L., comb maker.
Henry Graves, No. 19 Gillie's alley, labourer.
Richard Gray, Queen st. above 2d st., dealer.
John Jouffroy, No. 113 Race street, sugar refiner.
William Rundlet, Arch st. W. of Broad, accountant.
Joseph Wakefield, Arch st. W. of Broad, accountant.
Joshua Lawrence, James st. near 10th, labourer.
James Ferdon, Buttonwood ab. 12th st., victualler.
Robert Watson, 129 south 3d st., cordwainer.
Patrick Newman, co. of Philad., late accountant.
James Weit, co. of Philad. cordwainer.
Septimus McDowell, co. of Philad., labourer.
Hilery B. Green, Budden st., city of Phila., drayman.
George Rees, co. of Philad., late Sheriff.
Enoch G. Rex, co. of Philad., house carpenter.
Ernest C. Smith, N. 5th ab. Arch st., late grocer.
James H. Sprague, Sixth st. bw. Spruce, comedian.
John Spires, Pine street, between Schuylkill 8th and Broad street, late victualler.
John Ennis, Germantown township, contractor.
William A. Day, No. 62 north Sixth street, oyster cellar keeper.
John Wilcox, No. 409 south 2d st., tobacconist.
Charles Boldin, Myers ct., Kensington, labourer.
Saml. Denny, 4th street, below Master street, Kensington, victualler.
Joseph Young, Smith's court, accountant.
John Brenet, No. 146 south 6th st., confectioner.
John F. Haffner, Race street near Schuylkill 8th, labourer.
Jacob Wonderley, corner of Buttonwood lane and Ridge-road, victualler.
Daniel Bapham, No. 329 Vine street, tailor.
Abraham C. Winters, 125 N. Water st., innkeeper.
Benjamin Williams, No. 198 Race st., dentist.
Richard W. Wallis, corner of Ashton and Walnut streets, stage driver.
Frederick Mauger, Washington st. between Wood and Callowhill, labourer.
William E. Tatem, 8th bw. Fitzwater st., plumber.
Francis R. Levering, Schuylkill 8th near Cherry st., stone-cutter.
Levi Wilson, city of Philadelphia, tailor.
John Lake, county of Philadelphia, tanner.
Patrick Donohoe, Beach st., Kens'ton, blacksmith.
Alexander Martin, No. 2 Short court, grate and fender maker.
George Tilghman, Shippen st. above 7th, porter.
John Slaughter, Garden st. ab. Willow, collector.
Jacob Barned, No. 6 Carter's alley, hatter.
John Shaw, Laurel court, cabinet maker.
John Brastar, Kensington, ship carpenter.
Henry C. Meyer, Kensington, innkeeper.
Daniel Jewell, 10 Harmony court, cabinet maker.
Augustus G. Richards, No. 42 Filbert st., dyer.
James Brown, north 3d street, N. L., innkeeper.
Geo. H. Hathwell, No. 7 George's st., comedian.
Wm. J. Cushman, Penn st., Kensington, teacher.
James W. Walstein, 49 north 8th st., comedian.
Philip C. Davis, No. 8 Warren st., coachman.
Charles McCord, Arch st. W. of Broad, upholsterer.
Jacob C. Beam, county of Philadelphia, agent.
Conrad Carpenter, co. of Philadelphia, farmer.
Thomas M. Harrison, 37 Cherry st., cordwainer.
Lewis C. Alexander, No. 60 Union st., accountant.
William W. Stratton, north-east corner Noble and 4th streets, teacher.
Jonathan Goodwin, No. 73, north 6th st., tailor.
Washington Palmer, No. 8 Fetter lane, ladies' shoemaker.
Amariah Burns, Cresson's alley, book-binder.
Aaron Justice, Cherry st. near 4th, gentleman.
Francis Philpot, cr. 10th and Wood sts., accountant.
Adam Buckley, Northern Liberties, victualler.
Jacob Apple, corner Crown and Wood streets, N. Liberties, grocer and coppersmith.
James Totten, Budd st., N. Liberties, weaver.
William Ryan Shepherd's Court, Spring Garden, labourer.
James Broadly, Morrisville, S. Garden, labourer.
Andrew McDowell, Co. of Philad., stone cutter.
George Johnson, Fairmount, late grocer.
John Henderson, corner Schuylkill 7th and Market streets, labourer.
John Turney, corner Shippen lane and Bedford st., late weaver.
Charles Peters, No. 142 N. 10th st., book-binder.
Abraham Unruh, Germantown, labourer.
Abraham Derickson, Lombard st. near 7th, carter.
William Coleman, 3d st. above Beach, cordwainer.
Ashbel Taylor, Schuylkill 8th, between Race and Vine, trader.
David L. Fisher, No. 28 Catharine st., upholsterer.
Henry Beatty, 13th st. below Shippen, pedlar.
Charles W. Antrim, No. 30 Juliann street, N. L., watchmaker.
Charles Cox, Jr. late of York, Pa., now No. 329 Market street, late merchant.
Washington Kirk, Market street near 11th, house carpenter.

Penitentiary.—Daniel B. Wilcox, Eliza Watson.

A young man calling himself O. Hart, from Hudson, New York, palmed off upon Mr. Jabez Gorham, of this city, yesterday afternoon, in payment for a variety of jewellery, one hundred and fifty dollars of counterfeit five dollar notes of the Marblehead, Mass. Bank—a new institution. After having paid for the jewellery, he said he would send for it before the steamer left. The counterfeit was detected, however, before the man whom he sent arrived, and he was therefore detained and examined; but no proof of his being an agent in the fraud transpiring, he was discharged. In the mean time, Hart had made his escape in the steamboat.—*Providence Journal.*

New York, June 17th.

Daring Theft.—While Mr. Brewster, a hatter, residing at 68 Broadway, was engaged on Saturday morning, about five o'clock, in counting some money on the counter of his store, a colored man entered and desired to purchase a hat. The attention of Mr. Brewster being diverted for a moment, he availed himself of the opportunity to seize the pocket-book and money, amounting to about four hundred dollars, with which he ran off. Pursuit was instantly made after him by Mr. Brewster and several others, who chased him through several streets and over fences, until he finally took shelter in a range of buildings called the "Arch," in Orange street. The company kept watch in front until the arrival of Mr. Merrit, one of the police officers, who was immediately sent for, and who proceeded to search the apartments of the arch, which are thronged to overflowing by a wretched set of thieves and vagabonds. He finally drew out from under one of the beds a fellow who calls his name Joseph Johnson, who was at once identified by Mr. Brewster as the thief they were in pursuit of.

A thorough but unsuccessful search was made for the money which Johnson sturdily denied all knowledge of, until some time after their arrival at the police office, when he admitted to have taken it, and after his arrival at the arch to have passed it over to another fellow by the name of Charles Johnson, who, as subsequently ascertained, left here immediately for Philadelphia. Mr. Merrit determined not to be outdone in the matter, started the same day for Philadelphia, in pursuit of the accomplice Johnson, whom he has, no doubt, ere this, succeeded in arresting.

Johnson the thief is now about twenty years of age, and has been several times convicted in the sessions, on the last of which he suffered an imprisonment of two years in the State Prison at Sing Sing. He has heretofore passed by a variety of names, but is best known by the nickname of Bruiser. What is remarkable, he only came out of the Sing Sing Prison on Tuesday last.—*Cour. & Enq.*

S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, June 22.

From the fifth annual report of the House of Refuge, of this city, we learn, that from the first opening of the house, to the present time, 391 males and 147 females have been received there. Of these, 158 have been discharged, 190 have been bound out, 23 have absented themselves, 3 have died, and 163 remain. The reports received of the demeanor of those who have been bound out, are very favourable; and several letters are contained in the appendix respecting the apprentices, all of which are very interesting, and in most cases highly favourable.

A case of the most revolting infamy, exhibiting the sacrifice of sisterly affection, in a degree too unnatural for previous belief, has just come to the knowledge of the police. A virtuous and beautiful girl, a resident of a neighbouring village received an invitation, some days ago from her sister in this city, to spend a short time with her on a visit. She accepted it, and followed the address of her sister, when, to her astonishment and dismay she found she had been entrapped into a house of infamous character in L—— street, where her sister resided. Every stratagem which an experienced knowledge in the art of seduction could devise were employed to undermine her virtue, but it was too strongly protected to yield to their intrigues. She at length found an opportunity of informing the authorities by note of her situation and feelings, and they immediately adopted measures to rescue and restore her to her liberty and her home.—*Chronicle.*

The President of the United States, being unable to rest for more than a few minutes at New Brunswick, the large preparations made to receive him were fruitless; not so, however, the viands, over which those who did not follow him to the boat consoled themselves for the disappointment. The President's coach stopped only long enough for him to say:—"I am happy to see you; my heart is with you, but I cannot stop."

It will be recollected by our readers that the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston, not long since gave a splendid house and estate in Pearl street in that city, to the New England Institution for the Blind, provided that the sum of $50,000 could be raised within a given time to perpetuate the institution by a fund,—the deed of the estate to be placed into the hands of its managers whenever that sum had been contributed. In a few weeks the noble hearted citizens of the Literary Emporium, with some inconsiderable assistance from other towns, raised the amount required, and Mr. Perkins has now surrendered his munificent donation into the proper hands.

From a person who lately came down the river, we hear that two men employed in the foundry of Mr. Hoskins, near the Susquehanna, in York county, Pa., killed each other in an affray on Sunday, the 9th inst. The cause of the dispute is not ascertained; both drew knives, and at the moment of coming in contact, each directed the blow with such fatal certainty, that a mortal wound was mutually given and received. It is understood that both were intoxicated.—*Port Deposit Courier.*

A melancholy and most distressing accident occurred at Hopkinsville. Several boys were playing together in a gunsmith's shop, when two of them took hold of a gun without knowing it was loaded. The son of Dr. Glass had it by the breech, whilst the son of Mr. Finley held it by the muzzle presented it to the forehead of young Finley. In this position it went off, and about one third of the skull was carried away. Mr. Finley, the father of the unfortunate boy, was near at hand, and entering the shop found his son dead.

Cincinnati, June 11.

Unprecedented Rise of the Water.—The river commenced rising on Friday night last, since which it has risen full thirty feet, a circumstance, we are told, altogether unprecedented in so short a time at this season. It was still rising rapidly when our paper went to press last evening.

The Father of Rattle Snakes.—We saw a letter yesterday to a respectable gentleman, now on a visit to this city, from Arkansas, in which an account is given of the capture, and destruction of a Rattlesnake, whose circular dimensions equalled those of a man's thigh—his length is not stated. He carried *fifty-four rattles*, and a button, (the terminating rattle) measuring twelve inches in length.

This Father of Rattlesnakes was killed about two miles from Fort Smith, by a soldier.—*Com. Herald.*

Latest from Cape de Verds.—The ship Constitution reached Norfolk on Saturday last, in 30 days from the Isle of May. Her captain states that provisions were very scarce in all the Islands. At St. Nicholas, the inhabitants were in a state of starvation. There had been no rain at the Isle of May for the last thirty months, previous to the departure of the Constitution. Salt was very scarce.—*Gaz.*

Folly and Profanity.—An evening paper remarks that in "the ungovernable desire to see the Chief Magistrate," on Wednesday, "many persons did not scruple to run *between the legs of prancing horses*, at the imminent risk of being trodden down, so that they might *grasp the hand of their beloved President, or even touch the hem of his garment*."—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

Swiss Emigrants.—It is said that within the last few years, twenty thousand Swiss and Belgian Emigrants have settled upon lands in Virginia and Maryland, which had been supposed to be worn out and almost worthless, but which, under their cultivation, have been made as productive as the good lands of the West. In consequence of this, lands have risen in value, and industry has received a new impulse in that quarter.

The Northampton Courier informs us that a quantity of potatoes were planted last autumn in that place, in a good, warm soil, secured from the frost by a covering of manure during the winter, and grew so well under this new method of culture, that they were fit for eating on the last day of March. A useful hint might be taken from this experiment.

The Engineer of the steamer Canadian Eagle, lost his life a few days since in the following shocking manner—When the boat was within a few miles of Quebec, on her passage from a neighboring port, the Engineer, Mr. Jas. Laving went down below to oil the engine—his foot slipped, and on falling back the spoke of the fly wheel struck him on the head, and instantaneously killed him. His body was dragged in by the wheel in its revolution, the limbs torn off, the body torn into fragments, and although he was naturally a corpulent man, so minutely were his remains ground that they passed through a hole not more than sixteen inches in diameter.

Narrow Escapes of the President.—Few men have had more narrow escapes of their lives than President Jackson. Even at this late day, and in our own city, he has been in great peril. The moment after he set his foot on the battery the bridge fell, over which he had just passed; had it fell one minute before, it would have precipitated him and his horse into the river; then on passing through the dense population up Broadway, a number of horses became frightened by the music, and were very near throwing him from his horse; and on leaving us, while standing on the upper deck of the steamboat, the wad of a field piece struck within an inch or two of his person—so that the President came near losing his life three different times at least during his stay in this city.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

The subjoined advertisement is from a New York paper:—"The occupiers of pew No. 65, (middle aisle) in the Rev. Dr. Lyell's Church, Anthony street, are informed, that if they ever go to Christ Church (in the city of Savannah, Georgia,) and take seats in pew No. 28, they will not be turned out thereof, as myself and family were on the morning of the 9th inst."

Worthy of Notice.—One year since, an individual, who had a large family to maintain, but who occasionally liked a "drop of liquor," was promised a good suit of clothes if he would not, for a year, drink spirit, beer or cider. The year has just expired, and he has kept his resolution, not to touch or taste; nor will he again, it is presumed, for he has ascertained that a man can do *without* spirit. He has never wanted for a few days' work, nor his family for food and raiment.—*Gloucester Tel.*

Newspapers.—An editor of a newspaper lately fell in company with a very respectable farmer, who, it appeared, was returning from town, where he had contracted for the sale of five hundred bushels of wheat, at seventy-five cents per bushel. Among other subjects the conversation turned on newspapers, in the course of which, the farmer acknowledged that he did not take any newspaper regularly, intimating that he could not well afford it. Upon which the editor said, he thought he could convince him, that instead of a newspaper being an expense to him it would be the means of improving his circumstances. The farmer could not see how this could be. Why, rejoined the editor, you have this day sold your five hundred bushels of wheat at seventy-five cents a bushel, and if you had taken the newspaper which circulates among many of your neighbours, you might have received eighty-one cents for it, showing him an advertisement offering that price, which would have increased your receipts, for a single transaction, *thirty dollars*, and would have paid for your newspaper for *ten years!*

We hope our country friends will "pass this on;" it is too good a thing to be lost. There can be no doubt but that the taking of a newspaper is a *great saving* to every family.

The Students of the Theological Seminary in Andover have passed a formal vote, that in consequence of having ascertained that slaves of good character may be voluntarily emancipated in Kentucky, and sent to Liberia, for thirty dollars each, they pledge themselves to raise a sufficient sum within six months from the 5th inst. to effect the emancipation, and removal to Liberia, of at least *one hundred slaves* in Kentucky.

A New York paper informs us that one morning last week, as a lady in Pearl street went to call her little son, about 7 years old, who had slept rather later than usual, she was thrown into great alarm by seeing his head, and also the pillow-case and sheet in a gore of blood. The wound from which it proceeded was very visible, and as nearly as she could judge at the moment, appeared to have been made with a hammer. Upon closer inspection, however, it was found that the boy was in a sound sleep, and that the wound had been made by a—Rat!

Epitome of the Times.

The elegant new omnibus, Cinderella, leaves the Swan Tavern, in Race above Third street, for Fairmount, with great regularity, daily. The accommodations of this omnibus are *all* that can be desired.

No. 10, of the 4th vol. of the "American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine," has just been issued. The number is well supplied with matter well printed. It fulfils its title, and must be a *bonne bouche* for every sportsman.

A child about five years of age, on Saturday last, fell from the third story window of a house in Lombard near Sixth street, upon the pavement below. No internal hurt was received; but from the injury which the head of the child sustained, it is feared that a fatal inflammation of the brain will ensue.—*Phil. Gaz.*

On Saturday last, a person engaged in setting a stone on the top of the abutment of the new bridge, over the Schuylkill and Laurel Hill, slipped, and fell backward upon the rocks which lay directly below at a considerable depth. He was instantaneously killed, and his skull fractured in several places.

Messrs. Carey, Lea and Blanchard will soon publish *The Wife*, a play, by Sheridan Knowles, the most successful of the new pieces for the London stage.

A hard task.—The commissioners of highways in Hartwick and Otsego, N. Y., lately gave notice to the inhabitants of those towns, to convene on the 23d ult., "*for the purpose of contracting a bridge*."

Three hundred and fifty dollars was subscribed at the late sitting of the New York Conference of Methodist Ministers, at Poughkeepsie, to assist in defraying the expenses attending the trial of the Rev. Mr. Avery.

We understand, says the Providence, R. I. Daily Advertiser, that there was quite a heavy frost in the low lands last night; and gentlemen from the country state that some of the meadows were stiff and white with the emblems of the ice monarch of the arctic regions. It is feared that vegetation has suffered in some instances.

At a recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of Massachusetts, the united ages of the three first officers amounted to 228 years. All these seventy-fivers are in the enjoyment of good health. They all bore arms in the war of the Revolution, and all saw the battle of Bunker Hill.

A yankee notion.—Mr. William H. Milton, merchant tailor, of this city, has issued quite a novel advertisement in the shape of a copper coin, in size and form precisely similar to a cent, with his stock in trade and place of business inscribed on it.

Early Potatoes.—The Northampton Courier informs us that a quantity of potatoes were planted last autumn in that place, in good warm soil, secured from the frost by a covering of manure during the winter, and grew so well under this new method of culture, that they were fit for eating on the last day of March. A useful hint might be taken from this experiment.

On Thursday night last, a violent whirlwind passed over the Mount Carbon landings, at Pottsville, (Pa.) where it unroofed a large stone-built store, carrying a horse a considerable distance from the place where he was fastened, and a portion of the roof to a distance of three miles. At Tumbling run, it unroofed a house and barn, and razed a mill-dam to its very foundation.

Mr. John Sacket, of Sandisfield, while adjusting a pin near the water wheel of a shingle machine, in Otis, 29th ult., was caught by his feet in the wheel, and instantly crushed to death.

The Cherokee Phœnix informs that two Moravian missionary establishments, in the Cherokee country, have been utterly destroyed by the Georgians. An industrious Indian, at Ootawiunata, has been driven away from his cultivated farm and his house, with pistols, by a Georgian, who had drawn his property in the Georgian land lottery.

Counterfeit five dollar notes of the Grand Bank of Marblehead are in circulation. They are by far the most successful imitation of the stereotype plates which have yet appeared, and are well calculated to deceive those who are not conversant with bank notes.

Nathaniel West, Esq. has offered the use of his elegant Mansion House, in Essex street, Salem, for the reception and entertainment of the President, and the liberal offer has been accepted by the committee in behalf of the town.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at their last session, incorporated *six new banks*, viz.: Mistic Bank, Thompson Bank, Meriden Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Hartford, Merchants' Bank at Norwich, and Whaling Bank at New London.

A young lad named Frampton, about fifteen years of age, the son of a poor and industrious widow of Annapolis, Md., while engaged in catching crabs, on Tuesday afternoon last, in a batteau, unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned. By this melancholy event, the widow and two infant children, have been deprived of their principal means of support.

A New York evening paper says, in reference to Black Hawk, our "friend Holt," of the marble castle, is burnishing up apartments for his reception. He has not provided satin coverlets, for it would be a useless expense; as his guests will no doubt, as in Washington, *prefer the hard floor under the bed to the bed itself.*

Praiseworthy.—A large number of the labourers employed on the fortifications near Newport, recently came over to Newport, after the toils of the day, and by moonlight, dug the foundation and laid the wall of the new Episcopal Church about to be erected in that town.

Modern Travelling.—The Steam Boat Water Witch left Hartford Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and made her passage to New York (distance 175 miles) in 11 hours and 48 minutes.

A new society.—A man in Portland proposes to form an "Anti-rascal Society."

A female of Albany, while riding out on Sunday on a visit to the Shakers, at Neskyuna, was thrown from her seat, by the horse running away, and in the fall had both her arms broken, and her breast bone crushed in.

Kissing Extraordinary.—A coachman in England was kissing his favorite horse—the animal, wishing to return the compliment, bit off his nose and swallowed it.

At Cincinnati, on the 12th inst. the Ohio river was fifty feet above low water mark, having risen forty-four feet within the preceding four days.

A clergyman recently died in England, supposed to be poor—but in examining his effects, hard cash to the amount of over $200,000 was found.

The brig George, which arrived at Boston on Thursday last, from St. Jago de Cuba, lost three men on the passage home, by yellow fever and black vomit. The cook died at St. Jago. The vessel was brought into port by the captain, mate and one man only.

Gen. Huston, Ex-Governor of Tennessee, has emigrated to Texas, and has been elected a member of the convention which was to assemble on the 1st of April, for the formation of a State constitution.

The journeymen House Carpenters of New York have returned to work, their "bosses" having agreed to allow them their demand of $1 50 per day.

The Legislature of Connecticut have passed an act prohibiting the education and instruction of children of color belonging to other states, "in any school, academy or literary institution" in that state. Severe penalties are annexed. Let not a citizen of Connecticut ever reproach any Southern state for laws touching the slaves.

Whips.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says, the two principal whip factories in Westfield made annually more than $100,000 worth of whips, of every variety and price: and the demand for the work is more than equal to the manufacture.

It is stated in a Virginia paper that Mr. Randolph at the time of his death owned 400 slaves, and 120 blood horses.

Lorenzo Dow has left Boston for his own residence in Connecticut, after having preached there twice to crowded houses.

There is a grape vine on the estate of Mr. Willis, at Oxford, (Md.) which bore in one season, (1831) 25,000 bunches of perfect grapes. This year there are 54,490 perfect bunches upon the same vine.

In Matchett's Baltimore Directory, just published, there are 157 of the name of Smith, of which there are no less than 15 John Smiths.

The Charlestown (S. C.) Observer states that in December last there were 94 Temperance Societies reported in the State, estimated to average 90 members, which would make a total of 6000 members.

Remarkable Activity.—The Richmond Enquirer, in noticing Randolph's infamous assault on the Chief Magistrate, recently observed, that "Major Donaldson *rushed through the table* in his anxiety to protect the President?"

"Pretty Squaws!"—When Black Hawk and his party were on board a steamboat at Baltimore, they exchanged civilities with all who approached them, and dignified several ladies when presented, with the distinguished compliment of—"pretty squaws", "pretty squaws."

The value of the ornaments in gold and silver, belonging to the churches in Mexico, is computed at thirty millions of dollars.

The editor of "We the People," has put forth an ingenious dissertation on *the comforts of ugliness.* One of his "comforts" is founded on the fragility of beauty—The argument seems to be, that elegance and beauty are flowers that quickly fade, while *ugliness endures forever.* This is immortality with a vengeance.

A brig laden with lime, for the new Prison at Lamberton, N. J. while lying in the Delaware opposite that place last week, took fire from the rain coming in contact with the cargo. It was found necessary to scuttle and sink her.

A Scotch paper notices an old woman living at Glasgow, who is 130 years of age. She never took a doctor's drug in all her life, nor was a lancet ever applied to her frame.

Mr. Avery.—We are informed that the committee of the Methodist Conference appointed to investigate the subject, have after a thorough investigation, unanimously reported that they consider the Rev. Ephraim K. Avery to be innocent, not only of the murder with which he was charged, but of all suspicion of criminal or illicit intercourse with the deceased, Maria Cornell.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Knickerbacker.—We understand that the future conductor of this periodical, is the Rev. Timothy Flint, of Cincinnati.

Mahoopeny Copper Mine, situated about six miles from the Susquehanna, on the Mahoopeny Creek, in Luzerne county, Pa., is now opened; and from the specimen of the ore, which is very extensive, the yield is expected to be fifty per cent. This is an excellent produce, and will be an addition to the resources of the county, and a reward to the capitalist.

It is stated that notwithstanding the large number of emigrants sent out during the last season to Liberia, by the Colonization Society, one hundred and seventy additional applications for passage are now before the Board of Managers, a large proportion of them slaves, whom their owners propose to liberate, if the Society will incur the expense of conveying them to Liberia.

The fine arts seem to flourish in Boston, or rather seem to be encouraged in Boston. The exhibition at the Athenæum in that city, recently commenced. Thus far there have been sold 3393 season tickets, and 1120 single tickets—total receipts $1,238,37½.

The editor of the Boston Courier refuses to insert a communication signed "An Old Patron." He says he "has no patrons—subscribers to his paper get their money's worth."

A Sharp Scythe.—A New York paper speaks of a Scythe, which "was so sharp that even its *shadow*, as it hung over the limb of an apple tree in the bright sun, cut a man's foot off." What became of the tree upon which it hung?

There was an exhibition on Tuesday at the Chatham street Chapel, New York, of about 900 colored children, belonging to the different schools in that city.

The Harpers of New York.—A correspondent of the New York Gazette states, that in the establishment of these enterprising publishers, there are seventeen presses, and one worked by horse power, which equals the work of six or seven common presses.—The persons employed in the stereotyping, printing and bookbinding departments, are 150 in number.

"What did Mr —— die of?" asked a simple neighbor. "Of a complication of disorders," replied his friend. "How do you describe that complication, my good sir?" "He died," rejoined the other, "of two physicians, an apothecary, and a surgeon."

A middle aged gentleman paid his addresses to a *very young* lady, but when he asked her hand in marriage he was refused. Having acquainted a neighboring clergyman with his disappointment, he received the following laconic scriptural answer: "You ask and you receive not, because you ask a MISS."

The French Government has bought Dr. Antommarchi's cast of Napoleon's face after death, for $60,000.

A country paper announces that a calico printer—"one day last week fell down dead and immediately expired."

The New Rail Road.—It is now in serious contemplation to make application for a charter for a rail road from Doylestown to the Delaware at Lumberville or Point Pleasant.

Rev. Mr. Avery.—We are informed that the Methodist Conference have ordered Mr. Avery to resume his station at Bristol, as a minister of the Gospel, and that he left the city on Saturday morning for that purpose.—*Bos. Centinel.*

It is said that the Rev. Mr. Avery is preparing for the press, an explanation which will entirely exempt him from all suspicion that he was the murderer of Miss Cornell.

Mother of Washington.—What a title! How in her heavenly home must the thought of her having given birth to such a son add even to the joy of that blissful place? And who can tell whether thoughts like these may not form part of the influence which gives to Heaven a portion of its happiness?—*Phil. Com. Her.*

The brig *Temperance*, has arrived at Campobello, from the West Indies, with a cargo of *rum*.

Judge Bouldin will be a candidate for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Randolph. Daniel A. Wilson and Philip A. Bollings, Esqs. are also spoken of as candidates.

The Siamese Twins have been exhibiting themselves at Wilmington, Ohio, where they excited much curiosity. They left that town on the 5th inst. with the probable intention of visiting Washington, Chillicothe, &c.

Immense numbers of locusts have appeared in the vicinity of Little Rock, Arkansas, where it was apprehended they would commit much injury among the fruit trees. Their progress had already been observed by the sallow leaves of the tender branches which they had perforated in the neighbouring forests for the deposit of their eggs.

Teller and Cæsar, the men convicted of killing a keeper in the Wethersfield prison, and sentenced to be hanged on the 27th, and who lately petitioned for mercy, have been respited. It is probable they will not be executed.

Dr. Solomon West Heirne, of New York, has been sentenced to three years' hard labour in the prison of Sing Sing, for robbing a grave of a body.

On Saturday last, a boy stole from the shop of Dr. Hunt, at Hudson N. Y. a quantity of arsenic, which he swallowed and died on Monday morning. The cause of this act is supposed to be the disinclination of his former playmates to associate with him, for having some time previously, stolen money from the drawer of a merchant of that town.

The following, from the Indian Agent at Fort Winnebago, is a full proof of the miseries of savage life. "The Indians are in a state of demi-starvation, many have been obliged to subsist on acorns, and were it not for the issues of provisions to them occasionally, by their respective agents, many would certainly have perished."

Clinton's big ditch.—Goods have been received at Cincinnati, fifteen days after they were shipped at N. York, via the "*big ditch*."

The same gun which injured a man on board the revenue cutter, on firing a salute on the President's arrival, (it is stated in the N. Y. Courier) exploded on Friday, when fired on the ascent of Mr. Durant, and took off the right hand of another man. The sufferer in this case held the vent of the gun at the time of the previous accident.

Milton, Pa.—Since the waters were abated, several fine shad were taken in the corn and grain fields in this vicinity, and we understand that one has been taken in a pasture field, ten miles from the river, having run up the Chillisquaque. Before the flood, many Shad were taken on the West Branch with sucker seines.

Commodore Elliott has caused a cane to be made of a piece of the timber of "Old Ironsides," which he will present to the President when he visits the Boston Navy Yard.

Erie Canal.—The proprietors of the several Forwarding Lines on the Erie Canal, have made a reduction of nearly 40 per cent. in their rates of transportation upon merchandise and produce. This liberal reduction, together with the diminished rates of toll, renders the Erie Canal the cheapest and most expeditious medium of internal transportation ever opened.

A new daily paper is to be commenced in Washington city, on the 1st of September, entitled "The Moderator," to support the pretensions of Judge McLean of Ohio, to the Presidency.

Duelling.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Portland Advertiser states that on an average two duels a week are fought in the former city.

Messrs. Thomas G. Fessenden and Geo. C. Barrett, in a letter addressed to the President of the Horticultural Society, declare that the oil of sun-flowers is of an agreeable flavor when used on sallad, and burns with a clear light, and with as little smoke, as the best spermaceti oil.

CHOLERA.

An extra from the Maysville Eagle Office, gives the following account of the Cholera in that place and its vicinity.

This dreadful malady made its appearance in our heretofore healthy and highly favored City on Monday the 3d inst. and up to the present moment, has continued with almost unabated violence; sparing in its course of destruction, neither age, sex or condition. The attacks within the last few days, have not generally been so violent, and many yield readily to the skill of the medical faculty.

The number of cases that have occurred, have been variously estimated from one to two hundred—forty-one of which have terminated fatally.

Eleven have fallen victims to the Cholera, since the publication of our extra of Tuesday last.

In East Maysville seven cases of Cholera have occurred within the last week, 4 of which have been cured, 2 convalescent, and 1 doubtful.

Cholera in Washington.—We have received no estimate of the number of cases of Cholera that have occurred in Washington. We understand, however, that a number of cases have occurred, several of which have proved fatal.

Cholera in Mason County.—The Cholera appears to have pervaded almost every section of this county—and in every quarter cases of mortality mark its progress. It has, and is still prevailing in many of the highest and heretofore most healthy parts of the county.—We have received no particular information in relation either to the number of cases or deaths.

Cholera in Flemingsburg.—We learn that the Cholera made its appearance in Flemingsburg, on Monday the 8th inst. about the same time that it commenced its ravages in Maysville, and has continued to rage with unexampled fatality.

Cholera in Georgetown, Ky.—The following postscript was written on the envelopment of a packet by the Post Master in Georgetown, dated June 10.—"Twenty cases of Cholera in the last 24 hours; and 3 or 4 deaths.

The cholera.—A letter from Tallahasse, of June 2d, published in the Savannah Georgian, states, that the epidemic had broken out at Apalachicola, within a few days, very violently, and that all the inhabitants had fled.

Cholera at Nashville.—On the 5th there were 4 deaths; on the 6th, 2. Whole number of deaths since the disease became epidemic, from May 28th up to June 7th, was 42.

Cholera at Lexington.—One account states there were 20 deaths by Cholera at that place on Saturday last, the 8th inst.; another account says 27.

Several cases of spasmodic cholera occurred at Montgomery, (Ala.) during the early part of the present month.

There have been private letters received at Charleston, (S. C.) which give the most horrible account of the ravages of the Cholera among the negroes on the plantations in that vicinity. On one plantation, it is said, there had been upwards of one hundred deaths.

The Lexington (Kentucky) Observer, of the 8th inst. states, that there had been about 150 cases, and at least 50 deaths by cholera, in four or five days since the commencement of the disease. "We have never (says the same paper) witnessed such anxiety, such alarm, such a panic, as the countenances of the citizens generally evinced on Wednesday and Thursday last. It would be far beyond our powers of description, to give those who did not witness it, even a faint idea of the sorrow and gloom visible in every countenance."

Dry Rot.—The last Quarterly Review, in an article on Naval Timber, &c. says, that owing principally to the prevalence of Dry Rot, the average duration of ship timber cannot be estimated at more than seven, or at most eight years. Were a real cure for dry rot discovered and adopted, the annual saving of timber, in the opinion of the best judges, would not be much under 50,000 loads. To rebuild the whole British Navy would take one million of loads, and the quantity annually requisite to keep all the vessels sea worthy is about 125,000 loads.

The Benbow, an English 74, was built in 1813; dry rot infected her; and she was repaired five years afterwards without having been sent to sea, at an expense of about $200,000.

The Ohio 74, now laying at the Navy Yard, near New York, was launched in May, 1820, but has never been fitted for sea. Her cost could not have been less than half a million of dollars. She is now in such a decayed state, that the repairs and equipment necessary to send her to sea would cost half a million more. Had she been kept on the stocks, she would now have been in a good state of preservation, and about $400,000 saved to the government.

The Hudson frigate, which was built in 1826, and which has made but one cruise, is also decayed to such an extent that she is not worth repairing.

The discovery and adoption of a cheap, safe, and efficacious preventive of rot, would save millions to both England and the United States.

Old Ironsides was yesterday hauled into the basin at the mouth of the Dry Dock, which is now in readiness to receive her, and the arrival of the President is probably only waited for. He has always expressed the deepest interest in the preservation of this noble ship, and we rejoice that he who has done so much to defend the constitution of our happy country, will have an opportunity of witnessing the entry of its namesake into the first dock built in America.—*Boston Atlas.*

Pennsylvania Canal Debt.—A very curious document has been published in the Harrisburg Telegraph, giving the names and amount of stock held by foreigners in the State debt.

The whole amount held by foreigners is $9,301,717, out of $16,463,661, or upwards of one half of the whole. Among this curious list we notice the following: His Royal Highness Charles, Sovereign Duke of Brunswick, $51,500; the most Hon. Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford, 21,000; John Marshall, of Leeds, 38,700—do. 22,500; Sir Charles Richard Blunt, of Heathfield Park, Sussex, 20,000; Count de Ereville, of Paris, 7,500; R. I. Thompson, of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, 26,609,93; Admiral Fellows, of Portman-square, London, 12,000; Mr. Henry Fellows, of Ramsay Abbey, Huntingdonshire, 25,000; Wilhelmina Phillipina Van Tuyl Van Serookerken, of Amsterdam, sum not stated; Right Hon. Sir William Alexander, of London, 17,500; Samuel Gurney, of London, 25,000; John Hey Puget, of Totteridge, England, 18,878 47; Wm. Sheepshanks, of Leeds, 7,604,70; Claude George Thornton, of Hertfordshire, 14,000; Abel Tucker, of St. Thomas, 20,000; Candelaria Yardi de Bell, of St. Jago de Cuba, 27,800; Louis Albert de Brancas, Duke of Cereste, 500; Madame Louisa Paulina de Chastellux, Countess de Damas, of Paris, 32,900; Major General John Master, of Marwick, England, 91,000; the Hon. Anne Rushout, of Wanstead, Essex county, 20,000; Andrew Service, of London, 32,353 56; Alexander Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, County Cavan, Ireland, 20,000; Emanuel Vic or Paurray de L'Auberredierre de Quinsonal, of Paris, 20,000; Gowan and Mera, of London, 97,400; Josefa Espenosia de Cuesta, of Mexico, 8,380 67; Thomas Cotterell, of Birmingham, England, 17,615 38; William Death, of Henselen, Herts county, 24,000; Pierre Marie Dit Durieux, of South Wales, 7,581 41; William John Hurry, of Great Yarmouth, 6,480 26; Richard Bolus Hall, of Wye, 21,600; John Hall, of do. 16,800; John Bacon Sawny Morris, of Rokeby Park, Yorkshire, 24,000; Mrs. Anne Redfern, of Birmingham, 25,653 23; Helene Francove Ferte Guillaume Favre, of Geneva, Anne Selonia Farrer, and Lieut. Col. Wm. Fawcett, of Bath, England, 26,000; Johannes de Veer and Philip Disk Thompson Milton Sparr, of St. Eustatia, 15,000; Charles Louis Count de Vogere, of France, 4,500; Robert Peel, Esq. of Park Crescent, Portland Place, London, 20,000; Philip Louisa de Peyronnet Baron de St. Marce, 6,700.

The whole list is a very amusing document; some of the names are in the highest degree unique and odd, worthy of a place in a new dictionary of proper names.

Quebec, June 10.

One of those sudden and violent changes which characterize the climate of the eastern portion of North America, occurred on Friday evening last.—The weather had been fine since Monday, the winds variable, but chiefly from the southwest; the temperature rising above 70 degrees. Almost instantaneously there came a squall from the northwest, with some thunder, rain, and hail. The wind unroofed and upset a number of barns, tore up or broke off trees,—and levelled fences, &c. The next morning the ground was frozen, and ice formed of the thickness of an eighth of an inch. Yesterday morning there was hail, and to-day it was cold and showery. The effect of all this on vegetation, rendered tender by the rapid growth of the previous fine days, after an excess of moisture, may easily be conceived. Every thing is checked, and many articles nearly destroyed. Even the grass has assumed a sickly hue. Still the injury will be less than might be expected.

A manufactured *mermaid* was recently exhibited in New York. It was seen by many; and the best of the joke was, that hundreds believed the humbug. It was enclosed in a kind of glass case or box. The Commercial asks, with all simplicity of soul, if there may not be a hoax in the case? To which the Nantucket Inquirer replies, that it must certainly be in the *case*, if any where.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris, May 4.—The Government has received news from Constantinople to the 16th of April.

On the 30th of March, M. D. Varennes, the first Secretary of the King's embassy in that capital, set out for the camp of Ibrahim, with the Amedji Effendi of the Porte.

He was the bearer of a hatti-sheriff, by which the Grand Seignoor accorded to the Pacha of Egypt, the investiture of the four pachalics of Syria, namely, Saint-Jean-d'Acre, Damas, Aleppo, Tripoli, and their dependencies.

M. de Varennes had instructions to obtain from Ibrahim that he would desist from his other pretensions.

The negotiations lasted four days. Ibrahim has renounced his pretentions to Diarbekir, and to the districts of Alaza and Leftkeli; but he has reserved the question relative to the districts of Adana and Orfa, which will be discussed at Alexandria.

In the mean time he has consented, at the request of M. de Varennes, to evacuate Asia Minor. His movement of retreat was to have commenced on the 30th of April. The tcordjat, or annual list of the promotions or confirmations, bestowed on the governors of the Ottoman Empire, was solemnly published at Constantinople, on the 16th of April.

This act confers on Mehemit Ali, independent of the pachalics with which he has been invested for a considerable time, the whole of Syria.

A second division of the Russian squadron, carrying 5000 troops, arrived on the 5th of April at the entrance of the Bosphorus; but it appears evident that the Porte had demanded that the march of the corps of the army of Moldavia, should be suspended.

Accounts from Bucharest, of the date of the 11th of April, report that only a division and a half of that body, the whole of which amounts to 24,000 men, had entered the principalities.

The French vessels which set out from Brest, Toulon, and the mouth of the Tagus, were to have met together at the naval station commanded by Admiral Hugon, in the latitude of Smyrna, on the 20th or 30th of April. Baron de Boislecompte, whom Government has charged with a mission to Mehemet Ali, left Toulon the 16th of April. He was to have arrived at Alexandria towards the end of the month.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Saturday.—Mr. Barrett, of the *Pilot*, attended according to notice at the Crown office, to strike off a special jury to try him for the publication of Mr. O'Connell's first letter. The striking a jury under the present Irish jury laws is a farce. First, the return of the panel is with the officer of the Crown, and the Crown is party. True, the traverser has a right to challenge twelve names out of the first forty-eight. But these are so arranged at the head of the list, that the Crown must have virtually the choice of the jurors. You may judge how the Crown has arranged it when I tell you that all the police magistrates, aldermen, persons connected with Castle and public boards are all piled up at the top of the list. I saw the panel—I reckoned the first 178 names; and how many Catholics think you were on it? Why, exactly six. And the Crown having the power to strike off twelve, and as certainly the nine Catholics will be struck off, it is a jury of course completely of the nomination of the Crown! How would the other party here complain if the *Mail* were prosecuted by Mr. O'Connell, and that he had it in his power to nominate a Catholic jury? And do you not see that all the ends of justice are defeated; that there is horror of the punishment and sympathy for the offence, when power can crush with or without criminality!

The London Morning Chronicle says—

"There is no use in denying that the Reform Bill was a Revolution. No man supposes that the Peers voluntarily passed the Reform Bill. The proud array of the country presented them with an alternative from which they wisely shrank. We have gained the organical Reform for which that declaration was hazarded, and by that organical Reform all other reforms and ameliorations become practicable. But the organical Reform once completed, the law resumes its dominion. Revolutionary means must be left for periods of Revolutions. A nation must not be always putting its masses in array against authority."

In the British House of Commons, on the 3d ultimo, in a set debate on the taxes, Cobbett was prostrated and severely lashed by Mr. Spring Rice.

When the steam-engine was first employed, in England, in drawing coals from mines, it was nick-named a "Whimsey" and is still so called.

The London Morning Chronicle says—"It would appear from the speeches of Lord Aberdeen, and Earl Grey, that the French government had positively pledged itself not to retain Algiers, and that the government of France and Great Britain are at issue on the subject."

A singular investigation took place in the Court of Kings Bench, on the 10th of May. Lord Teynham and a Mr. Dunlan were indicted at the instance of a Mr. Dedimus Langford, for a conspiracy with an intent to obtain £1400, under the pretence of procuring a place for him under Government, and after a trial of considerable length and great interest, both parties were found guilty.

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for this paper.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. from the wagons.	6 25
Do. do.	6 37½
WHEAT, per bushel.	1 10
RYE.	75
CORN, per bushel.	62
CLOVER, per bushel.	3 50
TIMOTHY SEED.	do.
FLAXSEED.	do.
BARLEY.	do.
BUCKWHEAT.	do.
WHISKEY, per gallon, in bbls.	25
Do. do. in hhds.	30
COTTON, per lb.	10
BUTTER, in kegs, per lb.	12½
LARD, per lb.	8
CHEESE.	8
FEATHERS.	37½
PRESH BEEF, per cwt.	4 50
HAMS, do.	8
BACON.	6½
MUTTON, do.	6
LINSEED OIL.	75
SPERM OIL.	1 50
COMMON WOOL, washed.	25
HIDES, Ox Green and La Plata, per lb.	4½
LEATHER, SOLE.	22
LUMBER.—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft.	12
Yellow Pine.	15
Oak, do.	10
Hemlock, do.	8
Shingles.	2

[From the United States Gazette.

Sales of Stocks, at the Philadelphia Stock and Exchange, June 15, 1833.

11 shares Schuylkill Bank.			Pr. 52
2 do. Farmers and Mechanics Bank.			89 50
5 do. Commercial Bank.			89 50
100 do. Susquehanna Canal.			11 25
100 do. Susquehanna Canal.			11 50
1 do. Mechanics Bank.			140
1 do. Mechanics Bank.			140
	June 14, 1833.		134 100
15 do. Union Canal, new stock.			30
15 do. New Orleans Canal.			119 120
1 do. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.			89
1 do. People's Line Steamboat, Bank.			50
50 do. Girard Bank.			50
do. do.			50
	June 15, 1833.		
$1000 Union Canal 6 per cents.			100 101 100
1000 Pennsylvania 5 per cents.			101 100
1000 do. do.			101 100
1000 Lehigh, 5 per cents.			103 102 103
30 shares Schuylkill Bank.			52
6 do. Philadelphia Bank.			105
1 do. Susquehanna Canal Co.			11
40 do. Girard Bank.			50
	June 17, 1833.		
185 shares United States Bank.			114 100
10 do. Schuylkill Bank.			52
10 do. do.			52 50
10 do. Schuylkill Bank.			52
10 do. Mechanics' Bank.			140
20 do. Mechanics' Bank.			140
20 do. Mech. & Farmers' Bank.			89
1 do. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.			89
	June 18, 1833.		
8 shares Camden Bank.			50
100 do. Girard Bank.			50
1 do. Commercial Bank.			89
1 do. Commercial Bank.			89
1 do. Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank.			89
41 do. Schuylkill Bank.			52
10 do. do.			52
70 do. North American Bank.			25
	June 17, 1833.		
3 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.			89
50 do. Girard Bank.			50
2 do. Schuylkill Bank.			52
1 do. do.			52
100 do. Schuylkill Navigation Co.—'36			27
	June 19, 1833.		
50 do. Girard Bank.			50
50 do. Schuylkill Navigation Co.—'36			27
$1000 Pennsylvania 5 per cents.			103 102

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, June 22, 1833.

☞Mr. RALPH C. ORDWELL is particularly requested to call at this Office.

☞On the 29th of May we alluded to a complaint (understood to be general with our subscribers) at Frankfort, Bower county, [Pa.] respecting the mail-practices at that post-office. We have since received information that the complaint was not well misinformed; and that our subscribers generally, at that place, are entirely satisfied with the good conduct of their worthy postmaster, Mr. Dungan.—We take pleasure in stating that the following draft similar: I am glad to say, that I do not claim it to no thing but that Yankee mine-master, who arranged a post-office, with the following draft similar:

"Would you judge of the lowliness or unlawfulness of pleasures, by the fear of their consequences? your reason, impairs the tenderness of your conscience, rendering New York, after the death of her relish of spiritual things; in short, whenever increases the energy of the body over that of your body over mind, that is sin to you, however innocent it may be in itself."

TRAVELS IN TURKEY, GREECE, &c.

We have seldom met with a book containing more curious and interesting details of the manners and characters of the countries it describes, than the *Travels, Records of Travels in Turkey, Greece, &c. and of a cruise in the Black Sea, with the Captain Pasha*, in 1829, '30 and '31," by Commodore Charles Napier, R. N. Hart, of this city.

In the Appendix, we catch at once a view of the state of society, habits and morals of the unsophisticated people inhabiting Turkey and the eastern shores of the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

We copy the correct remarks of the Baltimore American on the manner of the work:

"Mr. Slade is a British officer, who reached Constantinople in the year 1829, and remained there a second campaign between the Russians and the Turks, as a volunteer in the service of the Sultan, with the rank of Turkish ship Selimiye, he made a cruise in the Black Sea, in company with the admiral of the naval economy and nautical knowledge of the Turks, which, in the opinion of the reviewer, which this intercourse afforded him, at the time and subsequently, a fair opportunity of becoming acquainted with the manners and opinions of the Osmanlis. The Pasha, the Capudan Pasha, the Reis Effendi, with whom, on board of the Turkish ship Selimiye, he made a cruise in the Black Sea, the ministers of the cabinet, the chief officers of government in Europe, and related pecuniary embarrassments and discussions among the leading powers.

FRENCH SERVICES.—(By Mrs. Leslie.) A capital "Advertisement" in the Boston Courier announces the establishment of a French church in that city. The Rev. Mr. Bolmar is to officiate. We hope it will succeed, and that it will enhance the very cure of the system, as at present managed. We impute the ignorance of the American people of their customs in sundry spheres and societies. The following is from the Boston Courier and Gazette:

Our heroine was kept waiting a considerable time in a splendid drawing-room before she was introduced to where the splendid coal grate exhibited no evidence of fire, but a number of wax candles were lighted around. At length Mrs. Accidents made her appearance, fresh from the toilet, and with the supple pliability of the Boston Statesman will not convince us to the contrary.

In fairness, that the very papers that should enough to make public complaint of post-office arrangements—which, by the way, is the only mode of doing a remedy, as all private applications for redress, head-quarters are disregarded,—are, like the N. York Gazette, among the most persistent and the most upright journals of the country. It is because they does not forbid their utterance, that they are honest enough to print it. We wish there were more such papers in the land: we should have a judicious reform far sooner than we are likely to have at present, while pap-fed editors are so heedful to hoodwink the public into a belief that it is honestly dealt with.

Extract of a letter dated Blairsville, S. C. June 10, 1833.

I confess myself more pleased with the work (the Cherokee) than I expected. The general mind of the kind that has come within my notice, yet I am sorry to say I shall have to deny myself the pleasure of your acquaintance. I am with reluctance, and shall discontinue my annual correspondence with you with regret. But, in our state, we expect to have to yield the richer portion of our property, dearness and misnomer, to pay the burthen of taxes which will assuredly visit us shortly.

A SHORT CATECHISM.

Q. What is the moon man?

A. One that considers every person a hypocrite that thinks not as he thinks.

Q. What is the meaner man?

A. One that endeavours by slander to make others as contemptible as himself.

Q. What is the meanest man?

A. One that seeks himself of the non-impairment law, and will not pay small debts.

Q. What is meaner yet?

A. One that takes a paper, without any intention to pay for it.—*Gen. Adv.*

We see the following paragraph in some of the newspapers:—

"The Postmaster General has instructed that each and carrier may carry single papers to persons on the same, but in the immediate vicinity of a post office."

Now the fact is, that the custom which is here announced as something new, has always prevailed through the states, until Mr. Barry, for reasons best known to himself, saw fit to put a stop to it. There is no reason why this old usage should be revived, if he be willing, take papers to persons on his route, without let or hinderance.

Mr. Bernardo Segui, postmaster at St. Augustine's, (Florida,) writes to the editor that the Journal of Health, which has been forwarded to his office for three years, has not been taken out, during that time, by the subscriber, who "said he would call for it. What they that has Mr. Segui delayed to notify the publisher of the fact? Much obliged, sir, for your prompt information.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

June 15.—Received from Rev. Stephen Bloomer, Ky. $5 00
Wm. H. Reeves, Esq. 2 00
Dr. Henry M. 10 00
Royal Tall, Esq. 2 00
Simon G. Mason, 2 00
Dr. Wm. Hall, 2 00
J. J. Sanders, 5 00
Hon. B. Howard, 2 00
Thomas Gilbert, Esq. 2 00
Dr. Wm. Hall, 2 00
Rev. Wm. Wade, Esq. 2 00
John Baker, Esq. 2 00
J. Ribbons, 2 00
B. Lawrence, Esq. 6 00
Wm. Wood, Esq. 2 00
Chas. Wood, Esq. 2 00
Cook & Wilson, 2 00
Dr. Wm. Hall, 2 00
John Finlayson, Esq. 4 00
Dr. Wm. Hall, 2 00
J. M. Martin, [sett] 4 50
Rev. Wm. Wade, Esq. 2 00
Thos. Gallaher, Esq. 3 00
John Cookery, 50 00
James Fatan, Esq. 2 00
N. Sands, Esq. 2 00
Rev. Wm. Wade, Esq. 2 00
Dr. Wm. Hall, 2 00
Thos. Lindsay, Esq. 2 00
W. P. Wilson, Esq. 2 00
Dr. Wm. Hall, 2 00
W. L. Rose, Esq. 2 00
Jehoiah Allen, Esq. 2 00
Dr. Wm. Hall, 2 00
A. L. Roxborough, 2 00
Dr. Wm. Hall, 2 00
P. M. Providence—what name
June 17, 1833.
S. W. Barclay, (Ala.) 1 00
Dr. Wm. Hall, 2 00
John Parker, Esq. 1 25
Thos. Bowers, Esq. 2 00

New Agents for Atkinson's Periodicals.

Thos. W. Sallmon,——Fredericksburg, Virginia.
Wm. H. Crowder,——Madison, Indiana.
John B. Gibson,——Maysville, Kentucky.
Isaac Dean,——Circleville, Ohio.
Wm. L. Ogden,——Southampton, New Jersey.
Jonathan Nixon, Esq.——Charlestown, Virginia.

A COMPANION.—The Louisville Journal and Focus, describing the variety of intonation of the pocket-book, and the pocket-book, and the pocket-book, and

THE OLIO

Haste then, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful sobriety;
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

A HEART TO SELL! WHOLE, BUT A LITTLE SOILED.

A new song, written expressly for Miss Cara Fisher, and sung by her with enthusiastic applause. The music composed by C. E. Horn.

Oh say! Oh you! I've a heart to sell!
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
'Tis new—'tis fresh, and furnished well,
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
'Tis bounced where 'tis never sold,
No paying ye have save a penny,
'Tis worth a pound or weight in gold,
For love nor death nothing will buy.
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
Does any one bid more?

If sold, the bidder must be free,
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
If in the love he must be free,
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
Or if there's one with whom your love you've blown,
Come with the heart-pole, the corn-mill and hoe!
Who'll buy? who'll buy? who'll buy?
The Major is coming!

So turn out your whole household—your bowlegs together
Throw your sugars away,
Come, Cherokees, come!
You're coming for glory, don't mind shoe leather!
March! march! and to battle we go!

Montrose Trollopy has done more to produce a good understanding between the people of this country and England, than all the speeches of Ambassador Bancroft Adams. Her book, or rather her bilingsgate, operated upon the country like a dose of Epsom salts—cleansing, emetic, and he cast up all his bile—discharged all his humors from each end of his body.

Cleansed his foul bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart.

There is no more quibbling about the business. Goody Trollop

Has done this state some service,
And they know it.

Byron used to take great care for inspiration; and the English travellers who have taken Dominee Trollope's new written work for a compendium of the laws, and constitutions ever paid to any nation.—*Boston Statesman.*

FLOWERY COMPLIMENT.—The other day a customs agent gave an atmosphere of the introduction which a lady possesses to Mrs. Governor Butler and Judge Beal. It is a pity that the whole conversation was not given, as the wit of some host proved on this as on other occasions.

It is true that on presenting Mr. Webster, to Mr. Beal, the Governor's lady, Mr. Beal, with a polite bow, exclaims the latter, *Yours forever, Madam!* and that Mrs. Butler, with a graceful courtesy, replies, *Yours forever, Sir, yours ever and everywhere, while yours remains in the Custom House, Mr. Beal.*

YANKEE *vs.* YANKEE.

In the good old times when the Plymouth Colony was in its infancy, there lived a man named Sandiman, who was considered as the first lawyer, more disposed to devote his attention to his Calves and Lambs, than to his profession. Upon one occasion he was called upon by a client to plead his cause before the court. He consented to do so, and on the day of trial, he mounted his horse, and rode to the court house. On arriving at the door, he tied his horse to the post, and left him there. He then went into the court room, and began his speech. He had not proceeded far, before he was interrupted by a person, who called out to him, and told him that his horse was untied. He immediately left the court room, and went to the door, and found that his horse had broken away, and was out of sight. He returned to the court room, and began his speech again. He had not proceeded far, before he was interrupted by the same person, who told him that his horse was out of sight. He immediately left the court room, and went to the door, and found that his horse